

Home Journal.

200 DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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The outside of our paper is dated the 5th of January, 1874. It should be January 1st. No one gets "smashed" over such anachronisms than ourself.

Gold in Nashville is worth 109 buying, and 110 $\frac{1}{2}$ selling.

Minister Stebbins having resigned his commission to Spain, Caleb Cushing has been empowered to act in his place.

We regret that we could not publish this week the late speech of Hon. A. H. Stephens in Congress, and some comments of ours thereupon. Possibly we may do so next week.

Certain parties in Washington City propose to issue a weekly eclectic magazine, to be called the "Spirit of Common Sense," devoted to progress and discussion of the social problem.

Here is a warning to office seekers: —John Graham, in making his closing speech for the defense in the Tweed case, said that his client was a man of good character before he went into public life!

Gen. Gilmore J. Pittman has issued a call to the surviving veterans of the Mexican war to meet in social reunion in Memphis the 8th of January, 1874. It will doubtless be responded to with unanimity, and an occasion of deep interest may be anticipated.

There are 2749 school buildings in Tennessee, and 439 houses rented for school purposes, making in all, in use, 3208 buildings. This is a splendid showing for the State, considering the fact that the school law has but recently been put in operation.

The Pittsburgh Commercial says that Tennessee is changing forward on the nineteenth century with remarkable rapidity. Already it exceeds every other Southern State in the number of its schools and colleges—showing that the right kind of forces are at work within it.

The steamer Virginia, which was the cause of so much bluster about war between the United States and Spain, and which was finally delivered back to the United States, came to the bottom of the sea a few days since, after she had nearly reached the United States shore. Is this prognostic of anything?

A bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, in response to numerous petitions, provides for the appointment of five commissioners, who shall make, by authority of Congress, a thorough, impartial investigation of the liquor traffic in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare of the people; also, as to the practical results of license, restrictive and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union.

Traveling as Evangelist.

From the Banner of Peace.

For many years I have longed for freedom to travel awhile among the churches, and hold meetings. At last, I am gratified. The work, thus far, is a more precious one than I hoped for. My first meeting was at Winchester, Tenn. From the very beginning, this meeting was interesting. Bro Woods, the young pastor, had thoroughly visited his whole flock, preparing them for the meeting. Great numbers of people came to every appointment, sometimes more than the house would hold.

There were mourners and conversions at an early day in the meeting. There were conversions at home as well as in the altar. There were young people, and middle aged people, and very old people too, among the converts.

The different churches of the town cooperated with us. Even some members of the Christian Church worked heartily in the revival. The Methodist pastor and Dr. Graves of the Baptist Ladies' College, and all our own preachers from the neighborhood were with us.

Over seventy hopeful professions were reported. Some of these were cases of peculiar interest. One was an old man of seventy, whose relatives are all gone to the eternal world. One was a Swiss boy, from the land of the glacier and the avalanche. I had a long talk with him. He speaks English, French, and German, all equally well. He took his stand promptly as a member of the church. May God help young Goethel (God's love) to be a shining light among those disconsolate exiles, who have come from the far off Alps, to colonize our mountain tops.

The good people of Winchester contrived in many ways to endear themselves to me. May the Lord God be with them all.

My health has steadily improved, and is, I hope, entirely restored; so that I count on continuing this work, wherever I may be needed, until some permanent employment can be found.

B. W. McDONALD.

My address is still Lebanon, Tenn.

TENNESSEE IRON.

A. S. Colyar on the Iron Interests of this Section.

His Address at Jonesboro before the Teachers' Institute.

Special to the Nashville Banner.]

JONESBORO, Dec. 22, 1873.

After the afternoon session of the Peagans' Association today, Mr. Colyar, of your city, was presented for a lecture on the iron interests of Tennessee. The teachers were out in full force, also the citizens in respectable numbers came out to hear what the orator had to say. He was introduced by Superintendent Pressnell. The Colonel denied that he was to deliver a lecture, but said that he had some facts and statistics concerning the iron interests of our state, by which he hoped to be enabled to arouse, at least, the young men. He was aware of the financial troubles in which the country was involved, did not expect that enterprise involving large outlays would at present be undertaken, but was anxious that Tennessee would know something of the value of iron. Said that facts and figures would show that if we would go to work with a proper degree of energy, there would not be the slightest difficulty in making the regions of country embraced by portions of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama, the great iron center of the United States, and as the iron interests of Great Britain would most likely be transferred to this country, it would be the iron center of the world.

All well informed men agree that the contest for the iron supremacy lies between Great Britain and the United States. The Colonel then read statements showing the amount of iron produced by Great Britain for a period of thirty-two years, giving the rate of increase, from which it appears that the United States made such wonderful strides as to be at this time contending for the iron supremacy of the world. Coming to the present time, he showed that of the 14,000,000 tons of pig metal produced by the world, in 1872, 9,000,000 were produced by Great Britain and the United States. Fact, reason and nature declared that one of the other of these countries must make iron for the world. He gave the opinion of leading iron men to the effect that it would be to the advantage of England to transfer her iron interests to the United States, the principal reason being that England could not long furnish the soil for carrying on this immense work, taking into consideration the constantly increasing demand. He then showed, by carefully arranged statistics, the amount of iron used by the different powers of the world, in constructing railroads. Said that the United States had built 3,000 miles of road since all these combined.

The iron interest of the world now centers in the United States, because she has inexhaustible supplies of ore and coal in close proximity, and because Americans have exhibited a degree of enterprise without a parallel in the world's history. This point was fully brought out. Further, because England already abounds the transfer must be made. The Colonels here carefully prepared article in the Quarterly Review. He also brought out many interesting facts concerning our resources, and went on to predict the particular section of the country that would be the iron center of the world. The New England States could not be, although they had capital and energy. They had not the ore or the coal. Pennsylvania could not be, for there were sections that could produce the same quality of iron for less money. Pennsylvania must ship her ore hundreds of miles. Many of her iron men work ore that does not yield over twenty per cent. Missouri could not be, although she claimed the richest deposit of iron in the world. Georgia says that the cost of West Virginia is a few thousand yards of being mature, and scientific men say it will not do to make iron.

The speaker concluded that Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia, Alabama, North Carolina must eventually make iron for the world. They had better less supplies of ore and coal in close proximity. Said that Tennessee had thirty-five iron counties, and in these, as well as the other States referred to, the fact that almost every iron region amounts in wood, so that the best charcoal iron could be made. He dwelt at length on the importance of this iron transfer, and cited many reasons why the people of Tennessee should be in earnest.

If Pennsylvania iron could not be made for less than \$22 to \$34 per ton, while Tennessee iron could not be made on the railroad for \$3.50 per ton, the inference was that Tennessee could make cheaper iron than Pennsylvania.

It England, to a depth of 4,000 feet had only coal enough to last her 110 years, and the facts above cited are of the other States, there was no doubt but that the region of the country above referred to would be the iron center of the world.

This being true, wherever iron is made capital, energy and population will instinctively come. He then referred to the vast number of men England employed alone in the coal mining business; said that she had capital invested in iron that would seek investment in nothing else.

To be earnest in this matter was to invite capital and migration. He again appealed to the young men, and said nothing could be expected of men who had well nigh spent their lives in other pursuits. Energy was what we needed. Energy was worth more than capital.

I have not attempted even a full synopsis of this sensible talk of Colone Colyar's. From full notes I select on a few points, fearing I might in trade on your columns. The Colonel was listened to with marked attention. The teachers all seemed gratified and thankful to Col. C. for his efforts to prolong his stay.

The Chicago Post mentions it as a remarkable fact that "all the members of the Kentucky Legislature are going their fares on the railroads, this year—at the suggestion of the railroad companies."

WAR CLAIMS.

Supplies Taken or Furnished for Uncle Sam's Army.

List of Claims Presented to the Commissioners of Claims at Washington by Tennesseeans—Amount of the Several Little Bills—History of their Presentation.

From the Nashville Union and American.

We have received a list of the claims presented by Tennesseeans to the Commissioners of claims at Washington, D. C., under the following provisions of the act of Congress of March 1, 1871:

"Sec. 2. That the President of the United States shall be and is hereby authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a board of commissioners, to be designated as Commissioners of claims, to consist of three commissioners who shall be commissioned for two years and whose duty it shall be to receive, examine and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them of those citizens who remained loyal adherents to the cause and the Government of the United States during the war, for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army, or navy, of even royalists, though self-sufficient, though the latter is not necessary in this day and in the land, for the reason that, tactfully, you do drink a brandy, general health to all good women when you drink the health of the Queen of England and the Princess of Wales. [Loud cheer.] I have in mind a poem just now, which is familiar to you all, familiar to everybody. And what an inspiration that was (and how instantly the present toast recalls the verses to our minds) when the most noble, the most gracious, the purest and sweetest of all poets says:

"Woman! O woman!—er—woman!"

[Laughter]—however, you remember the lines; and you remember how tactfully, how quaintly, how almost imperceptibly the verses rise up before your memory by feature, the idea of a true and perfect woman; and now, as you contemplate the blushing matron, your homage grows into worship of the intellect that could create, so fair a thing out of mere flesh, mere words. And you call to mind now, as I speak, the poet, with stern fidelity to the history of all humanity, delivers this beautiful child of his heart and his brain over to the trials and the sorrows that must come to all, sooner or later, that abide in the earth; and how the pathetic story culminates in that apostrophe—so wild, so regretful, so full of mournful retrospection. The lines run thus:

"Alas!—alas!—a—alas!

—Alas!—alas!—

The figures on the right-hand side of each name represent the valuation placed by the claimant on such property as was actually taken or furnished for the use of the army, and, except in a few cases, where such items have been erroneously inserted the amount claimed does not include any charges for damage, destruction, and loss arising out of the conduct of operations of war, nor for unauthorized or unnecessary depredations committed by the troops, nor for rent or other compensation for the occupation or use of buildings, grounds, or other real estate.

In all but a few cases the claimants herein have declared upon oath that, from the beginning to the end of the late rebellion, their sympathies were constantly with the cause of the United States; that they never, of their own free will and accord, did anything or offered or sought to do anything, by word or deed, to injure said cause or retard its success; and that they were at all times ready and willing to assist the cause of the Union, so far as their means and the circumstances permitted."

[We extract the list of claimants in this county as follows. It will be seen that the claims amount to nearly a quarter million of dollars.—ED. HOME JOURNAL.]

John F. Anderson \$4,263
Abel Armstrong 835
John Armstrong 3,170
W. C. Armstrong 75
George Armstrong 2,570
John Buckley 1,639
E. M. Bennett 1,156
John M. Bennett 1,156
Ella L. Best 1,156
Boiling Fork Baptist Church 3,147
Martha H. Bone 278
Abraham Bowers 3,655
Arginus Bratton 980
Daniel Brazier 2,735
Green Brazleton 3,255
Mary Brazleton 375
M. L. Buckner 700
M. E. Caldwell 375
John C. Caldwell 500
Sarah G. Collins 500
William L. Collins 1,136
George W. Cook 2,090
Benjamin Crowder 1,752
John A. Davis 2,111
James B. Davis 1,571
James M. Davis 1,571
John H. Davis 1,185
Esq. John Davis 9,210
Esq. William Darwin 112
James M. Elkins 2,694
C. A. Featherstone 1,671
E. Q. Richard Featherstone 870
John F. Ferrell 1,763
John G. Fisher 1,249
John G. Fisher 1,249
John H. Gillespie 1,421
William H. Gossage 2,338
George L. Gray 1,390
George S. Gray 2,381
Isaac Gray 3,491
John H. Hessey 4,617
Robert H. Hill 1,589
Wiley J. Hines 3,639
Esq. S. J. Holland 1,016
Elizabeth Hunt 1,270
Josephine Johnson 1,275
Charles L. Jones 1,415
John W. Jones 1,415
John L. Jones 2,521
James M. Keith 1,60
Samuel J. Kennedy 2,577
John P. Kennedy 1,016
Ira Kinningham 1,805
Esq. Wm. Kinningham 1,653
Matilda Knight 1,240
William Larkin 2,714
Ann D. Lipscomb 2,128
Jan L. Lipscomb 2,123
Elizabeth Mathews 300
John I. Miller 302
M. Monica, ery 4,322
Eunice Oakley 3,974
Elizabeth T. Phillips 2,750
Malvina Porter 2,800
John Powell 1,327
Elizabeth Price 1,226
John A. Rawlins 613
M. Peagans 1,285
Linton Riddle 1,502
B. F. Ross 3,880
Mrs. Russey 1,339
Sesha S. Sharp 2,650
Susan Simonson 2,085
Daniel Simonson 1,429
Hannah Smith 1,429
D. B. Stamps 1,429
Andrew Stephens 1,429
Ancell M. Stevall 1,429
John F. Sutlett 1,429
Ed D. Swann 1,428
Mary A. Sweeton 788
Joe W. Trigg 2,208
S. P. Vaughan 312
John N. Wakefield 925
G. W. Warren 2,766
C. W. Wellington 1,974
Thomas A. Wiley 620
E. H. Williams 76
Jos. D. Wiseman 3,000
W. H. Wissman 6,0
J. M. Wissman 571

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